

Philip Vollerner's Birth Certificate

Воллернер
СВИДѢТЕЛЬСТВО.

Дано сіе (на основаніи ст. 1086 тома IX зак. о сост. изд. 1876 г.) въ томъ, что, вслѣдствіе поступившаго заявленія собрана справка въ метрическихъ книгахъ о родившихся евреяхъ въ г. Житомирѣ и оказалъ ся слѣдующій актъ:

„Тысяча восемьсотъ, восемьдесятъ года Мая 28 дня № 223 (мужской графы) Житомирскаго купца Якова Иосифа Сергеевича Воллернера и матери Ераныи Аврамови Райхъ родившихся сына кличу 5^{го} Мая того же года дано имя „Ханина-Липа“


въ чемъ подписью и приложеніемъ казенной печати удостоверяю. г. Житомиръ, Декабря 17 дня 1900 года.

Выдается для представленія въ учрежденія освобожденныя отъ гербового сбора.

Раввинъ *Яковъ Соломоновичъ*

Документъ съ поправками и пометками изъ канцелярии Житомирскаго Ревизіи не выдается.

№ 223



This is the birth certificate of my father Philip Vollerner issued by a rabbi in Zhytomyr in 1880. Emanuel, born in 1875, was the oldest of my grandfather and grandmother's children. The next child was Moisey, born in 1876, and my father, Philip, followed on 28th May 1880. He was named Khanin-Liepa at birth. The youngest Maria, or Mariam, was born in 1890. My grandparents were religious. They observed Jewish traditions, observed Sabbath and Jewish holidays and followed the kashrut. I know about it from my father, but I don't remember any details. My grandfather and

grandmother went to the synagogue on Sabbath and Jewish holidays: they had seats of their own there. They raised their children religiously. My father and his brothers studied at cheder. They started their education when they were six. Maria had a teacher at home. She studied Hebrew, the Torah and the Talmud. They spoke Yiddish in the family. They also had a good conduct of Russian. My grandfather believed it was important to give education to his children. They got traditional Jewish education and at the same time they finished Russian grammar school in Zhytomyr. After finishing grammar school all of them, except Moisey, studied at dentistry school in Kiev. . I don't know why they made this choice. Probably, there were fewer restrictions for Jews to study at this school. [The interviewee is referring to the five percent quota.] They studied for four years at school. After finishing this school they passed a state exam at the Medical Faculty of the Royal University of Saint Vladimir to receive a doctor's diploma that gave them the right to practice medicine. Moisey entered Medical Faculty of Tallinn University [today Estonia].